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FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important the containing of the world, it shall not be relief from any quarter of the world, it shall not be relief from any quarter of the world, it shall not be relief from any quarter of the world, it shall not be shall not return those rejected.

NO PENTING executed with neatness, they are and ADVERTISEMENTS renewed overy day.

AMUSUME STS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATES, Sowery-THE STRANGER-TEN

BRUADWAY THEATRE, Stoadway-King LEAR-Ber WISLO'S, Speadway-Coows Dranonds.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers sages-Twallers

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chathan street-Dwole for WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-Love ave Money-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Pool Politocopy-Wardenish Historic Evening-Under Ton's Cases. PRANCONES HIPPODHOME, Madison square-After

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, 57 BOWERY-EQUESTRIAL

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 475 Broadway WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Brood

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 650 Breadway - BUCKLEY'S BANVARD'S GEORANA, 506 Broadway—Panonama or MOPE CHAPEL, 715 Broadway-PRANKERSTRIE'S PANO-

BRENISH GALLERY, 655 Broadway-Day and Evening. SIGNOR BLITZ-STUYVERANT INSTITUTE, MS Broadway. ACADREV HALL, 553 Broadway PERHAM'S GIPV BYNT

POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW OFFICE AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 663 Broadway.

New York, Thursday, November 17, 1853.

Our letters and telegraphic despatches from Washington will be found brimful of interest this morn-

By an arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst. Notice had been publish d, inviting bids for a railroad from Vera Craz to the Pacific, intersecting Paebla and the city of Mexico; but it was stated that the contract had previously been awarded to the firm of Bellanger & Rickards. The misunderstanding between the Spanish Minister and the government had been satisfactorily settled, and the former had resumed his post. The harvest in the interior provinces having failed, fears were entertained of a general famine. In Yucatan the cholera still raged, but in other places it had nearly disappeared. A violent norther had prevailed a Vera Cruz previous to the 11th inst. Our despatch closes with the customary accounts of Indian mur-

ders and mail robberies. Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 12th ult., rea the city as healthy. The limited receipts and the complexion of the news from Europe, had caused an advance in coffee. Freights were nominal. There is no political news.

By the arrival of the brig Hamilton, Capt. Morrow, we have received our correspondence and files of papers from Bermuda to the 8th inst. The fever still continued in different parts of the islands. Libe ral subscriptions of money had been forwarded from Halifax in aid of the sufferers. The Legislature closed its session on the 7th inst. In consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic the Court of General Assige, which convened on the 7th, was further ad journed for a fortnight. We refer to the letter of our correspondent, in another column, for details of

Intelligence-from Brownsville, Texas, to Oct. 14. states that the Indians were still committing ravages in that region. Smuggling was carried on briskly on the frontier, the tariff of the Mexican officials government. Of three hundred thousand dollars in specie arrived at Matamoras from the interior for export, but twelve hundred dollars paid duty at the custom house. Don Manuel Robles, ex-Minister of War and Marine of Mexico, had effected his escape from Monelova, to which place he had been banished. and was on his way to New Orleans and Havana.

General Campbell, of the Mexican boundary commission, reached San Antonio, Texas, on the 2d inst., from his tour westward. Major Emery, chief engineer of the commission, having completed his duties, had set out for Washington. The entire survey would probably be completed early in November. An extraordinary meeting was held last night at

the Metropolitan Hall. Not less than ten thousand people had assembled to deliberate as to the disposition of a lottery. There was a great deal of fun and confusion, which we give in detail. The German Hebrew Benevolent Society of this

city celebrated its tenth anniversary last evening by a dinner at the City Assembly Rooms. Nearly \$5,000 were subscribed in furtherance of the objects of the association. A full report will be given to-morrow. Last evening Rev. Dr. Foster, pastor of the Greene

street Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered in that building the first of a series of lectures on geology, in which he combatted the account of the Creation generally received as the Mosaic one, and, justend of being six thousand years old, he contended it had existed for millions of years. The steamboat Vallant, together with her cargo.

was totally destroyed by fire on the Yazoo river yes terday. One passenger was burnt to death.

The trial of De Corn, for the murder of Melville terminated vesterday. At twelve o'clock last night the jury had not agreed upon a verdict. The conclusion of testimony and the charge of the Judge may be found elsewhere.

We have a still further record of deaths of emigrant passengers to note to-day. The ship Calhoun, which left Liverpool on the 19th October, with 885 passengers, lost on the passage forty-eight passengers, also the second mate and five of her hands the ship Emma Fields, from the same port October 11, with 440 passengers, lost fifty-two; the ship Delaware, from Bremen, with 250 passengers, lest fifteen of the number; and the Prassian back Cresar, from Hamburg, with 116 passengers, reports seven deaths. In the four vessels there were 118 deaths. The character of the disease which is making such awful havor on board these vessels is no stated; but it is probably some kind of fever engendered by the crowded state of the vessels, bad veetle lation, and indifferent food, and which vanishes be fore the pure air and proper medical attention or

Flour and grain were unchanged vesterday, though tolerably active, chiefly for export. The sales of wheat for the past two days have reached two bundred and fifty thousand bushels, and about fifty-six thousand barrels of all kinds have been sold. The sales of cotton for the same period amounted to three thousand eight hundred and my-

enty bales, chiefly for export and home use. Carrol Spencer, minister to Constantino la suit 4 from Nerfolk yesterday in the steamship Saramas. A letter from Fort Brown, Texas, mentions the death of Lieut. Col. Webster, of the army, at beat

place, of yellow fever. An interesting meeting was held last night, in the chapel of the University, by the friends of deaf. mutes, for the purpose of raising the means for the construction of a church for their worship. Hishop

ting what had been accomplished during one year lowards the erection of the edifice, which is known by the name of St. Ann's Church. The funeral of Felix Lacoste, 1 te Consul-Genera

of France, took place yesterday, and was attended by the principal foreign consuls. The temperance party in Rhode Island have resolved to nominate candidates for governor and

other state officers. Three unsuccessful ballotings for United States Senator were had in the Vermont Legislature yesterday. The free soilers hold the balance of power, but Mr. Collamer, the whig candidate, will no doubt eventually be chosen. Later news from Europe, by the steamship Arabia

s momentarily expected to arrive.

The inspectors of election of the First district of he Twentieth ward were arrested on Tuesday. barged with fraud in the ballots and returns for charter officers in the late election. They were exmined yesterday before Justice Stewart. A full report of the facts and circumstances which have ranspired in the case, may be found in another

The Board of County Canvassers commenced their work yesterday. The President presented a protest, signed by David Coleman, against the election of Mr. Peter Crawford as Councilman of the Eighteenth district, on the grounds of illegality; but, for want of jurisdiction, it was decided that the protestor be permitted to withdraw his communication.

The steamship Franklin is to lay over in this port for the next trip, in order that she may be put in thorough order for winter service. This is a fa-Arite steamer, has generally made good trips, and has afforded most excellent accommodations for pas-

Independent Journalism-The Party Press. The New York Herald.

It is not many days since we had occasion to refer to the Cincinnati Enquirer as one of a class of journals which mistake vituperation for argument, and regard abusive personalities as the most conclusive style of reasoning. We classed it, if we mistake not, with the Richmond Enquirer and the Ohio Statesman, quoted from each enough to show what sort of men their writers were, and inferred from their degraded tone and total want of intellectual vigor that the party press was fast approaching its downfall. It is not likely that the Cincinnati Enquirer would have been noticed a second time in these columns had its language continued to exhibit the same vulgarity and indecency. Whether in consequence of our rebuke, however, or from other causes, it has assumed, in an article which we publish in another column, a tone more befitting the organ of a large circle of respectable citizens; and though it is obvious, from the language applied to ourselves, that the disguise of a gentleman sat uneasily on the writer, we think we may once more venture to introduce the paper to our The drift of the article we copy may be sum-

med up in one sentence. The Enquirer maintains that independent journals are generally corrupt and mercenary, and are neither as howest nor as reliable guides for the community as the party press. We have constantly asserted. on the contrary, and now repeat, that independent newspapers are the highest form of jour palism; that party journals are blind guides: and that in every intellectual and highly civilized community the independent press is fast and justly superseding all other periodical literature. This fact, we hold, is obvious from the universal history of journalism. The first shape hat newspapers have assumed in their infancy, in every country, has been that which the literal meaning of their name indicates: papers of news local and foreign, and nothing more. Politicians and parties soon discovered the service these news letters," as they have been called, could render to their cause, by expressing opinions as well as narrating facts; and the vast difficulties against which early journals have always had to contend, supplied an equally cogent motive for the alliance on the part of the newspaper. This led to a bargain by which the politicians or the party, in exchange for the written support of the newspaper, agreed to give its proprietor their pecuniary support ; and hence arose the party press, which never pretended or could be anything more than a tool in the hands of its elique of supporters. A good party paper cannot be honest. It must exaggerate on the one side, and suppress on the other. It plays false to its party, if it publishes facts that are calculated to injure them, however important they may be. It cannot afford to render justice to its opponents ; for justice to them would often be injury to its friends. It is bound to change its course whenever the party choose to alter their tactics ; and must often-as in the case of the Richmond Enquirer, which styled Jackson 'a blood-thirsty tyrant" at one time, and at another hailed him as "the compeer of Washing. ton "-exhibit the most ridiculous inconsistency. In fact, the very conditions of its existence require that the editor shall be utterly unprincipled; all his thinking is done for him by the

eaders of the party. Such were the characteristics of the press of the United States for a quarter of a century or more. They could not always be tolerated, however: and when our social advancement was sufficiently mature, independent journals made their appearance. They were the natural outgrowth of independent thought among the people. Men who had themselves thrown off the shackles of party desired newspapers that were not less free, and preferred sheets whose opinions, if sometimes erroneous, were always independent and honest, to the mere organs of party, whose statements were always open to suspicion. Hence the independent press grew and prospered. It has now attained such a commanding place in the councils of this country as no statesman ever occupied. Those only, who like the Enquirer, are probably pecaniary offerers by its success, would venture to ques

tion its rank in Americas journalism. It remains for us to say a few words respect ng ourselves, as well in reply to the Enquirer s to a host of other papers in whose columns we are periodically abused. So long as these ourpals confine themselves to coupling coarse pithets with our name, we have no objection o offer; under the constitution of this country every man is free to degrade himself to the Billingsgate level, and hard words fall harmlessly on our head. But some misapprehension exists with regard to the consistency of our course. We are told that we have been inconsistent, because we have at different times given our support to men of different parties.

For nearly a quarter of a century, our course as a journalist has been conducted on the same great national principles; we have always had the same objects to view-the general advancement of the country, and the maintenance of the true equilibrium between North and South. The same general principles which governed us on these points, as well as on the currency and the other matters which examine, guide us still. During this period it has occasionally happened that the principles for which we have been contending have been adopted by one or other of the political parties of the day. When this has been the case we have given our support to that party. The politicians whose creed came the nearest to our fixed chart had our alliance so long as they remained true to their principles; when they abandoned them, they lost us too, and we were thenceforth counted among their opponents This is the true history of our inconsistency. which cannot better be proved than by the following glance at our past career.

In 1828 we suppported Jackson for the Presidency. In 1832 we advocated his re-election, against the United States Bank and the financial classes. When corruption and ignorance broke down Van Buren, we opposed him earnest ly, and took side with Gen. Harrison. We supported Tyler in the veto of the Bank in 1841. In 1844 we espoused the cause of Polk against the patriot Clay, solely because we believed the former to be identified with the schemes of territorial expansion, which we regarded as essential to the advancement of the country. For reasons precisely similar, we supported General Taylor against General Cass at the next election. Finally, in 1852, when the slavery question had been fairly brought into action, and the only meterial point at issue was whether the Compromise should or should not be sustained, we advocated the claims of Gen. Pierce, whom we believed to be sound, in preference to those of General Scott, on whom suspicion rested. Now, if General Pierce abandons the principles on which he obtained the popular suffrage and our support, we shall abandon him, and become as determined in our hostility to his administration as we were formerly ac-

tive in sounding his praise. During all these twenty-five years of toil and conflicts, neither money nor influence, nor party ner favor, ner friendship nor enmity, have ever induced us to swerve one hair's breadth from the line of action which we prescribed for ourselves on setting out. Fortunately for us, the popularity of the HERALD, as a general newspaper and advertising medium, soon placed us beyond the reach of need. The New York chambermaids have all along been, and are still, worth far more to us than the support of any party; and we have not heard that they disapprove of our political course. We have risen from being the owner of \$500, to be the proprietor of a journal which circulates nearly 55,000 daily and about 50,000 Sunday and weekly papers; and this we owe, in great part, to the fact that we have never submitted to the dictates of any party, and treated bribes and menaces with equal contempt. Our success, in the teeth of an opposition that might have crushed many a man, is the best proof of the soundness of the principle on which we have acted.

Whatever the Cincinnati Enquirer, which supports the Cabinet on such private grounds as its proprietor best knows, may say or think to the contrary, the independent press of this country will continue to grow and prosper, in spite of all the parties and journals that may oppose it. The simple fact that which journals which, until recently, have always adhered faithfully to their party, now see the necessity of breaking their fetters and pursuing an independent course, is the best proof of the soundness of the rule we adopted twenty years ago. The Enquirer and other papers have been pleased to place us at the head of the independent journals of this country. We have not sought any such distinction; but we shall never betray the cause. In all future contests in this country, the independent press, as now organized and conducted, must control every election, and wield supreme influence. The old factions are broken up, and the power of party is gone. Henceforth the concerns of the United States will be regulated by the intelligent opinion of the masses, guided and expressed by the independent press.

COMING UP TO THE SCHATCH .- Since the terrible defeat which the Cabinet has sustained here in the recent election has been fully known, the various members of Congress from this city are coming up to the scratch like men. Mr. Cutting, one of the members, has made a noble sueech at the recent meeting at the Stuyvesant Institute. John Wheeler and Mike Walsh, two other of our city members, are already well known to be opposed to the Cabinet in their recent doings, and to be in favor of putting down the Van Buren faction. Where are the rest of our city members? Where is Mr Tweed? Where is Mr. Walker? And above all, where is our able-bodied friend Gen. Wallbridge! We saw him the other day, just returned from California, safe and sound, rosy and round. But that is not sufficient. He must show his hand, and that quickly, whether he is for one side or the other of the present Cabinet. He is our protegé in politics, and we have a right to demand to know where he stands. There is to be a great meeting to celebrate the victory over the Cabinet and the Van Buren faction, with John Van Buren at its head and our old friend Captain Rynders at its tail. It will be a rouser we have no doubt. Let every one prepare for it.

LECTURES AND LECTURING .- The season of lectures is now commenced. All sorts of lectures by all sorts of lecturers, on all sorts of subjects, will from this time, all through winter, be the order of the day. A greater amount of trash, visionary nonsense, rhodomontade, bad grammar, bad thinking and abortive ideas are generally issued in the shape of lectures, in these seasons, than used to be in the space of twentyfive years before the lecturing began. Most o the lecturers make it a business operation. We have heard that Park Benjamin, who is one of these professed lecturers, makes five thousand dollars a year by two or three lectures delivered at various points, under the invitation of various societies, receiving on each occasion one, two or three hundred dollars for the work. It is a curious and amusing business, this system of lecturing, and we shall examine it in its details in a few days.

THE KOSZTA AFFAIR -- According to some of the last accounts, Koszta is embarrassing to American representatives up the Mediterranean. and was in fact so bad as to render it necessary for him to be put on board the ship for the United States by force. We are very much disnesed to think that this Koexia affair will turn out to be a ridiculous humbug on the part of Koszta. He is a Hungarian of the same stamp. as Kessath, full of egotism, vanity, conceit and nonsense. The intentions of Captain Ingraham and of the several American representatives there were undonbtedly good; but it is a pity that the American flag and the American sympathy should be thrown away on such nircom-Walnuright presided, and a report was read sta It falls within the province of a journalist to poops as Kossuta and Koszta.

CURIOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE-THE ROTHSCHILDS AND THE AMERICAN GOVERN MENT .- We learn, through our private correspondent from the Hague, some information which has been circulating in diplomatic circles there, and which is quite curious in its developements, concerning the Rothschilds and the American government. It is stated that the Rothschilds, throughout Europe, frequently put forth the idea that, through some of their agents in the United States, they have contrived to get the American government entirely in their control, as much as they have that of France, of Austria, or of any other European government which is yearly in want of money. It is stated from this quarter that loans and bills of exchange have been negotlated with a number of the United States Senators in Washington, through agents of the Rothschilds, either in America or in Europe, by which the action of that august body-the United States Senate-will be completely controlled, not only in legislation, but in all appointments presented by the President. It has been stated to us, that among other negotiations, one of the United States Senators has received a large loan upon certain property pledged for that purpose, and that another United States Senator has also received a loan of money in bills of exchange, for some indefinite period. More particulars are promised by another opportunity. It is very certain that this account receives

some singular corroboration from events which have taken place in this country. Mr. Belmont. long known in these regions as the agent of the Rothschilds, and as the Consul to the Austrian government, took a great interest in the last presidential election; and, according to some accounts, it would seem that he advanced fifty thousand dollars to aid in the election of Gen. Pierce, although he was at first in favor of Mr. Buchanan. It is very certain that the Roths childs of Europe, or their agents, never take an interest in any political event unless there is some interest at bottom of deep moment to themselves. Mr. Belmont's operations have been recognized to some extent by the present Cabinet, in the very appointment which he received as Charge d'Affaires to the Hague. It is the first time that ever a member of the house of Rothschild, or of any great European banker. became so intimately connected with a democratic government, and particularly with the American government. This connection may be the origin of the stories and rumors which have been circulating in Europe for the last six months, in reference to the power which the house of Rothschild has attained over the action of the American democracy, through their agents in the United States and in Europe.

It is very likely that the Rothschilds, who are very ambitious to stand well with the European governments, may give out the idea in diplomatic circles that they mean to control the American government. That they have to some extent influenced the American executive, and that they intend to manage the United States Senate in reference to the approaching winter session, appears evident; but perhaps they may find it more difficult to buy up the House of Representatives, even with all their immense capital of money and influence from the other side of the water. If they have already purchased by loans on mortgages, and by bills of exchange on humbug, two, three, four, or half a dozen members of the present Senate, it will be very difficult for the latter to carry out their engagements and their contracts, exposed to the searching eye and intellect of the American people and the American

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SCHEME.-This is nothing but the old scheme of Mr. Whitney-a land speculation, organized and equipped by a number of fresh speculators, who have more power and more influence, as they suppose, on noress than a single individu They deserve watching

THE CABINET IN NEW YORK .- According to the last election, the spoils Cabinet at Washington, in this city and State received the support of about one out of four of the people, notwithstanding all the eloquence of John Van Buren and Captain Rynders in their aid.

Marine Affairs DEPARTURE OF THE AFRICA.—The Cunard steamship Africa left at eleven o'clock yesterday morning for liverpool, with 79 passengers and \$600,650 in specie. A RESIGNATION AND RE-APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.—Second Lieut. R. J. H. Han ly, resigned.
Third Lieut, Thomas Moffatt to be a Second Leutenant,

vice Handy, resigned.

John M. Nones, dropped at the reduction of the service in April last, to be a Third Licutenaut, vice Moffatt, promoted. motied.

Second Lieut. Thomas Moffatt. Cetached from the James C. Bobbin, and ordered to the Taney, at Eastport, Maine.

Third Lieut. John M. Nones, ordered to the James C. Bobbin, at Wilmington, N. C.

City Intelligence. FUNERAL OF FELIX LACOSTE, LATE CONSUL GENERAL OF FRANCE.

The funeral of Felix Lacoste toek place yesterday from

his late residence, No. 16 West Seventeenth street. There were in attendance a very large number, among whom were John C. Zimmerman, Consul General of the Nether lands; Bierwith, Consul General of Wirtemburg; Arrangois, Consul General of Mexico; Chan F. Loosey, Consul General of Austria; and several other foreign officers of distinction.

The corpse was enclosed in a metallic coffin, partly The corpse was enclosed in a metallic collis, partly covered with a pail, the face being exposed. Upon the coffin lay the sword of the deceased, which he had borne with him upon the battleficlis of Ligay and Waterleo. The inscription upon the plate was :—"Felix Lacoste, Consul General of France, Chevaller of the Legion of Honor, died in New York on the 14th of November, 1853, aged 59 years." The deceased being a Catholic, the funeral ecremonies were performed in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Canal street, the Rev. Annet Lefont being the officiating chrestman. Elclating clergyman.

officiating clargyman.
The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Messre.
V. Delnuny, Lahens, Sagony, H. Penquet, Lemoyne, Mar-lot, Batać, Paillet.
From the church a long procession of carriages, filled with mounters, took up their march to Greenwood Com-tery, where the remains were interes.

etery, where the remains were interes.

The Terricular Commissioner from Turkey, in company with Mr.
Dwight, son of the Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, now and for many years past, missionary in Constantinople, paid a visit to the American Biele House in Astor place. Mr.
Dwight being born in Constantinople, and understanding the language, is an interesting companion for the Commissioner. The foreign representative was much pleased with what he saw, and took many notes, with the intention, he said, of laying a full account of them before his sovereign. He is much pleased with this country, and often gives expression to his favorable views of our institutions.

MERING OF THE CONSISTER OF THE NATIONAL DESCORATS.—
The Committee of Arrangements, appointed by the National Democratic Republican General Committees to make arrangements for the great national congratulatory democratistics, met last evening at the Stuyeeant Institute, to confer with the committee appointed for the same purpose by the Young Men's National Club. It was agreed that a temporariation should be under at Metropolitan Hall, the time of which will be published. The Committee then adjourned.

Five POINT MISSION—POSTONMENT—Mr. Jones' pantasecre will be calculated to morrow, Friday, at Hose Chascora will be calculated to morrow.

FIVE POINT Mission Postronners - Mr. John Scott will be exhibited to morrow, Friday, at Hope Charles for the benefit of the Five Point Mission, instead of

pel, for the benefit of the Five Point Mission, instead of to day, as previously amounted.

Firms.—A fire broke out last right about 10 o'clock, in the basement of the store of Moniton Filmpson & Williams, wholesale clothers, No. 12 Vesey street. If was exiting dished with but little dramage.

On Tuenday right, about 1014 o'clock, the store No. 450 Findway, occupied by W. Etkin, importer of famey goods, was discovered to be on him. The door was fared open, by the pales, and the fire exlinguished without much demange being done.

Ascense Gut, fire Over, —Mary Mane Parly, a girl much demage teing done.

Anomas Guar Eux Gyen.—Mary Mano Pardy, a girl shout ten years of age, was run over Toesday, on the corner of Barelay and Church streets, by a horse and wagen, criven by Charles Perfy. Else was seriously injured, and taken to her home.

ACCEPTABLE OF THE BODE AND ASSESSED ASS

CHARLES G. ATHESTON, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE Hon. Charles G. Atherton, one of the U. S. Senators of New Hampshire, died at Manchester, in that State, on Tuesday afternoon, 18th inst. We have announced that he was struck with paralysis while he was attending court at Manchester, a few days since. He was taken to a public house in that city, where he died, his residence being at Nashua, a few miles south of Mauchester.

Mr. Atherton has occupied a conspicuous rank as a lawver and statesman, and has been distinguished in the councils of his native State, as well as of those of the na tien, for many years. He was born in the town of Amherst, New Hampshire, and was about fifty years of age. He was a son of the late Charles H. Atherton, an eminent lawyer and legislator of the old federal school of politics, and of an ancient and aristocratic New Hampshire fami ly. The elder Atherton was a colleague of Daniel Web-ster in Congress from 1815 to 1817. He died about a year since leaving a large fortune to his son. Having received a classical education, the subject of

this shetch engaged in the practice of the law, and at the bar. On entering into public life, as a politician, he left the party to which his father and his family belonged, and becoming a follower and coadjutor of Isaac Fill, who was for many years the democratic dictator of New Hampshire, Mr. Atherton was remarkably success ful in his political career. In 1837 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for Congress, and took his seat in the House of Representatives in December of that year He was continued by successive re-elections a member of the House for three terms, or six years, and in 1843 was transferred to the Senate for a term of six years. In the transferred to the Senate for a term of six years. In the House he was prominent supporter of the administration of Van Beren, and an opponent of that of Tyler; and in the Senate he was one of the most reliable business members of the democratic party. On commitces and in debate, he displayed great shrewdness, sagacity, and stateman bip. He was a thorough party man and opposed to every scheme and proposition introduced in Congress by abolitionists or free sollers and always coperated with Southern members in resisting the agitation of the question of slavery. In consequence of this course, and of his sinancial and reneral business talents, Mr. Atherton pearest edgrest influence in Congress. His opposition to a protective tariff, to a national bank, and internal improvements by the general government, as well as his general co-operation with Southern democratic members in his votes on all important que tions, however, made him many bitter ensuies, and he was much dissiked by the whigs and anti-slavery members of both houses of Congress.

members in his votes en all important que tions, how ever, made him many bitter enemies, and he was much disliked by the whigs and anti-slavery members of both houses of Congress.

Having served twelve years in Congress as Representative and Senator, Mr. Atherion retired from public life in March, 1849, and devoted himself to the practice of the law, and the pleasures of domestic life. His residence was at the beauti ul village of Nashua, on the banks of the Merrimack river, where the conforts of life and the charms of refined society are enjoyed in the highest degree of perfection to be found in the villages of Nase Eogland. His prominent position in the ranks of the democracy of New Hampshire, and the character he had acquired as a political leader and soussellor, did not permit him to remain long in retirement. He was constantly consulted in the affairs and movements of his political riceds in the State, and was chosen one of the delegates to the democratic National Convention, which met at Baltimore last year to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. According to the statements of his friend, Edmund Burke, formerly one of his colleagues in Congcess, and afterwards Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Atherion entered into a scheme, concocted by Mr. Burke, by which the nomination of Franklin Fierce as the democratic candidates for President was brought about, and his election followed of course. After the election of General Pierce to the Fresidency, he was extremely anxious that his friend Athe ton should be elected to the United States Senste, to succe de John P. Hale. That was accordingly effected at the session of the New Hampshire Legislature, to the great disappointum at of Mr. Wells, an elequent democratic lawyer, and friend of the President Pierce has been peculiarly afflicted since his election, by the death and cesertion of friends on whom he relied for support and counsel, as well as in his family becavements. Circumstances have caused the estrangement of Edmund Burke a

St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes. MEETING TO RAISE FUNDS FOR ITS ERECTION.

A meeting was held last evening at the Chapel of the University, by the friends of the deaf mutes, to take means for the erection of a church for the deaf mutes of our city. There was a very limited number present, but they appeared to take a great deal of interest in the object for which the meeting was convened. Among these, we observed several deaf mutes, some of whom are pupils of the institution. It was interesting to see these con verse with each other, in the language of signs, during the proceedings, which were transmitted to them through the same medium, by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, minister of St. Ann's Church.

The meeting was called to order by Rt. Rev. Dr. Wain-wright, who stated the objects for which it had been

wright, who stated the objects for which it had been called.

I certainly expected, he said, that we should have had a much fuller attendance than we have this evening. I thought the object which brought us here was one of such deep interest that it would have induced a much larger number to come here; but I am thankful even for those who have attended; and, in fact, we have enough here to awake an interest throughout this city. I am sare it requires nothing but to have the object we have in view known to the public, to accompish all we wish. We simply desire to erect a church for the accommodation of those of our brethren who have not the opportunities we enjoy of public worship. We want to give them an opportunity of worshipping in their own anguage. This is the object we have in view; and I think it would be very obvious to every Christian heartithat if there were among us a considerable number of our fellaw Christians who used a language not generally understood here, and who could not communicate in any other way than through this language, that it would be our duty to gave them a church in which they could worship. If a Frenchman comes here he can go to a French church and the same opportunities are enjoyed by the Germann; but here we have a class of our fellow offices who have no such privilege. The object of this meeting is to hear what has been done during the past year towards accomplishing this great desideratum, that we may be encouraged to go on with our work.

on with our work.

I will now read to you a letter which has been put into my hands, from a very intelligent deaf mute.

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The President here read the following interesting letter:—

Ray. Dr. Wainwinger—

My leer Bishop—Presuming that you are to preside over the meeting convened to devise means of increasing the building fund to the desired amount. I deem it most proper to give you a few pertinent observations, which I have made respecting Ray. Gallan let's qualifications and capacities as a minister of religion in a church for deaf mutes. At the meeting of last year you asserved that you first doubted the practicability of that above-named gentleman's undertaking, though laudable it indeed appeared, because of the peculiar nature of our mis fertune; but when he gave you an exploit explanation of the modus operandi of reciting the cred, you said you became fully condident of his ability and success in his novel and apparently difficult enterprise. Now, my dear sir, I am very happy to assure you that your confidence has not been misplaced, an I that his qualifications as a shepherd ministering to the physical and spiritual wants of his look, have given us all perfect satisfaction; and for his capacities of reciting the creed and of interpreting by signs his excellent verbally written sermons, we feel it a duty to give him full credit. Moreever, his sterling virtues—as a man of strict veracity, however, his sterling virtues—as a sincere and ever warmhearted friend and advocate of the deaf and dumb—as a preacher of orthodox picty, and full of an usaffected real and not be deafted and substream that the world has ever produced—hie late father, whose eminent virtues and acts of philanthropy are too well known to need any comment. As to his disinterestedness, it behooves me to say that he has never sought any pecuniary compensation for his labors, and that I, being myself a man of business, understanding the value of money, which, in the form of a salary, is indeed indispensable to the support of our minister, cannot but feel anxious to ister, cannot but feel anxious to obtain and secure it for him and his st cessors from the treasury of your wealthy church—I mean Trinity Church—in cor searation that he has in his icfant church no mate members who are men of wealth, with whom the churches of all denominations are blessed. Hers I venture to hope that you will cheerfully lay this delicate subject for consideration before the Vestry of said Church. Concerning the building fund, it seems necessary to state that the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dume, whither we used to go and attend the chapel on Sundays, is to be removed to the new site, about eight miles from this city—thus rendering the distance too great for us to go thither for that purpose. Imagine how desolate will be the condition of the mute residents of this great dity and her sister cities without having a church of their own to attend. Most they, thus isolated by reason of their want of hearing from those who enjoy that presions blessing, allow their souls to be entimaled by stolid indifference towards religion? Your good heart will say no! All the hearts of good men will re echo no. For these weighty reasons we are exceedingly desirous to have our church build with all possible despatch; therefore we respectfully solicit your goodness to request, through the medium of the press, all the churches of your closese, as well as those of the other String, and also the Probastant churches of other denominations, to contribute their miles towards that designation. And, in conclusion, this graceful act of benevolated on their part will be an incess grateful to our hearts, and gaveet to the Trinne God, whom, by His majesty and fatherly love for us all, we, rescued from the thrailorm of ignorance and heathenism, have been taught to see and love; when by His sublime searches of his life upon the cross, we have learned to love and admire with mute contemplation, and whom, by His holiness, we have been admonsthed to worship and adors with mute but deep veneration.

I am, dear sir, yours, mo

This, said Bishop Wainwright, at the conclusion of the foreging letter, is the composition of a deaf mute; and from it you can see the height to which this noble science has been raised. There was a time when the mind of the deaf mute was a complete blank—when he was ignorant of the knowledge of God; but at last there came a man blessed, who discovered a means of communicating with them, and who gave them a language by which they can express their thoughts, clearly and forcibly.

When the Fresident concluded, Rev. Mr. Gallauper came forward ann read the report of the committee appointed to further the interests of the church, stating what had been accomplished during the first year of the existence of the parish. The following is a brief abstract of this report:

Services have been held regularly for more than a year in the small chapel of the University, for the deaf mutes. The evening services have been held especially for the deaf and dumb. During the same time collections, amounting to \$70.50, have been taken for the fund of the sink and poor. The other collections, from all sources, to defray the expenses of the church, were \$596, while the actual expenses an ourted to \$470, leaving a balance of \$125, which formed the whole salary of the clergymes. The building fund new am unit to \$5,500, but the actual sum required for the construction of the edifice is \$15,000.

On Sunday afternoon, the 12th of June, the Provisional Bishop made an official visitation, and confirmed six deaf mutes. During the last year the sacrament of baptism has been attended, and the marriage caremony performed once. Various sick persons have been visited, and such parochial visits may e as circumstances would allow. Some three or four months age the Sunday school was started, and has sizes been held in this place at \$1/2, o'clock every Sunday are the sunday should be still near or radjoining the church, and red their influence in behalf of the praisavorthy object.

The report as unanimumly adopted; after which Rev. Mr. Esakusco presen

the committee.

Both the foregoing resolutions, with another in favor of printing the resort and the letter of the deaf mute, were adopted. The fallowing lines, written in behalf of St. Ann's Church, by a deaf lady, were read by Mr. Gal-

Yes build for us a fane,
O friends! that may remain
A noble token of your heaven-born love;
Where, gather'd in that fold,
The wanderer may behold
The path that leads through care to bliss above.

Where we, the silent ones,
To whom sweet nature's tones
Are like a seal'd book to the curio
May learn with thankful mind,
Those cheering truths to find
Whose power can draw the sting from sorrow's sigh.

Where we, who mark how greet
Those favor'd friends who meet
With smiles of gladness and with words that cheer,
But turn on us perchance,
Only the pitying glause,
May feel that we, as they, to God are dear

Where we, who tread each day
Lonely and sad lite's way,
For converse ye arning when all round us smile,
May learn that he is nigh,
Whose presence can supply
More than a brother's love—a solace all the while-

Where, though no thrilling swell
Of pealing organ tell
o morial ear the accents of our song—
Though never through the air
Rejoicing angels bear
ar supplications' sound to Heaven's throng—

Yet shall the full heart pour
From its abounding store
An incense dearer than the censer's fume;
And He, who claims as due
The spirit's worsh ip true,
Shall with his Spirit's light the mind illume.

Where on the infant's brow,
With prayer and solema vew,
The signing mark of Christ shall be imprest;
And o'er the bended head,
When sacred hancs are laid,
Petitions rise that each in heav'n may rest.

Where, in the holy bond, The pledged ones shall be joined, One to abide till death shall make them twain And, o'er the sever'd tie,
The weeping heart and eye
Ee sooth'd with hope of meeting yet again.

The hungry, thirsty soul,
By faith's divine control,
May feed on that blest food which satisfies;
The humble penitent
Shall feel, with giad content,
The Saviour's love will not his tears despise.

As drops of noiseless dew
The drooping plants renew,
That withering its beneath the scorching ray,
Those voiceless words shall fall,
Reviving, strengthening all
Who wearied bear the burdens of life's day.—

Then, build for us a fane
Where we, in joy or pain,
May in our language e'er show forth our praise;
And haply future time
May wake your thankful chime,
That ye this temple fair have help'd to raise.

So on each gen'rous breast
May choicest blessings rest
From Him who gave these words our guide to be—
"Each deed of kindness shown
"To e'en the lowliest one

These lines were ordered to be printed in connection with the report. The Lord's Prayer was then said by the President, Mr. Gallaudet repeating it in the sign language; after which, the meeting adjourned.

UNION COURSE, L. I. -TROTTING. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16 -Match, \$500, two miles out. Jas. Simonson named br. m Lady Dugan (to wagon). h Wm. Jones named br. m. Croton Maid (to suikey)... 2 Time, 6:17.

match, which terminated with the same result. The brown mare led from the score, and was never lapped in either race. CFNTREVILLE COURSE, L. I. v. Nov. 16.—Purse \$25, mile heats, best three WEDNESDAY,

The attendance was very small, the unpleasant state of the weather deterring the usual throng of sportsmen from attending. The trotting season is fast drawing to a close, as it generally does with the first snow. Court Calendar-This Day.

United States Detrico Court.—Nos. 44, 67, 68.
Supering Court.—Circuit.—Nos. 31, 420, 464, 466, 487, 409, 392, 482, 480, 216, 365, 366, 366, 378, 222.
Supering Court.—Special Term.—Nos. 43, 37, 92, 136, 137, 61.

187, 61.
SUPERIOR COURT.—(Two Branches.)—Nos. 205, 406, 467, 488, 328, 163, 183, 132, 271, 122, 251, 8, 222, 294, 507, 518, 92, 100, 101, 102, 540, 544, 549, 550, 554, 555, 69, 493, 275, 461, 522, 203, 893, 73, 67, 68, 3, 547, 77, 651, 538. Citizenized .- A New Word, by that Word

coiner, N. P. Willis, is very expressive of the doings at Knox's popular Prescott hat store, on the corner of Broadway and Spring street, for he knox's supplying our country friends from the North, East, South and West, with his beautiful hate, that render them exceedingly metropolitas is appearance. If you wish to be "citizenized," patronise KNOX.

The Season has Arrived and the Fall Hat has appeared. Where? Why, at KNOX's famous establish-ment, No. 128 Fulton street, where 58 will purchase you a hat of the latest style and greatest beauty. Remember and buy. For Winter Wear .- Warnocks, Hatters,

invite the attention of gentlemen to their cold weather goods, comprising cloth and winter cape and felt hats for travelling and evening, for glove and collars, gentlemen's shawle and riding robes, all in great variety, WARNOURS, Batters, 39 Broadway, Irving House.

J. H. James, late of the firm of Knox & James, now of 525 Broadway, 5t. Nicholas Rotel, invites close buyers and shrowd observers to call and examine his stock of bats, cap, cross, &c, which will be sold at prices proportioned to the tightness of the money market.

Williamson's Daguerreotypes by Electri-city.—A new and instantaneous method of souring the like-ness and happy expression of the subject on the instanta-Rain or shine. Gallory 149 Falton street, Br. okiyn. Camob daguerreetypes, &c., &c.

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vory ministure certific \$25, it obtained. Colors for sale,
Artists and Importers, 233 Broadway. Branch at Williamsburg, L. I. Amon's Dagureotypes.-Large size for 50

cents, colored, and in a nice case; twice the size of any in the city for 50 cents, and werranted squal in quality to those which cost stand 36 claswhere. Remember ANSON'3, 539 Brendway, epposite the Metropolitan Hobal. O. S. Fowler Lectures on Phrenology this

ening, at St. Luhe's Building in findson atract, corner of ove, closing with public examinations. Tickets 12% cents. To H. Silliman, Jr., B. P. Johnson, and